

## Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

K. M. VANZANT, President.  
J. H. BROWN, Vice-President.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Secretary.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.

K. M. VANZANT, Editor.  
J. H. BROWN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.  
W. A. HUFFMAN, Editor.

times of the city. The efforts so far made to protect the movement of the trains and the failure of those efforts have undoubtedly usurped all other questions connected with "the strike" and its termination, and the one issue is this: Can members of a secret organization stop railroad trains at will; or is there violation of law in such action? This effort to prevent interference with moving trains and its failure to prevent that interference has narrowed the issue to the one question stated. If the law is not violated, the fact should be promulgated in order to save fruitless effort and a contempt of law, and there should never have been any effort made to prevent interference. If, however, the interference with these trains is a violation of law, then the law should be enforced. This proposition cannot be disputed by any man.

The duty devolving upon the people of this city is to ascertain the power of the law and then to apply it. If our own people do not want the law enforced it will not be; but if they do sympathize with its enforcement it will be enforced. No citizen has an interest apart from other citizens in this matter. The welfare of all are equally involved. It would be a grievous misfortune to Fort Worth at this time to be advertised to the world as the one place in Texas where there was no protection to railroad property against the assaults of a secret organization, and the members of that order who are interested in the progress of the city must see this fact as plainly as do those who are not members of it. No man identified with the city has ought to gain by the successful violation of law and interference with property.

## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Justice to All.  
BURLINGTON, Tex., March 29.—Editor GAZETTE: The fact that a large body of men are out of employment, whether considering the justice or injustice of the causes that produced this state of affairs, is a grave question for our people to consider. The country is already overrun with men hunting employment, and the fact that they have to subsist at somebody's expense is a question that does not seem to affect Mr. Gould and Mr. Hoxie's interest, as the railroad company don't bear any part of this expense, but the people have to bear these burdens. We think it is time the people should demand an investigation of the causes that have produced these troubles instead of condemning or upholding either side, as in either case they are the sufferers. Let the people demand of the state authorities to thoroughly investigate and see where the blame rests, and then prosecute to the extent of the law the instigators, whether it be the company or the strikers. We see too many hastily formed conclusions, the result of ignorance and prejudice, when the whole popular sentiment may be changed in a short time, too late to remedy serious losses and trouble. Some remedy must be applied to prevent a recurrence of these troubles, and that remedy rests in the majesty of the law, not to oppress the laborer in his time, but to see that people are protected from atrocious corporations or the dictations of strikers.  
P. H. GOODWIN.

Which Shall It Be?  
FORT WORTH, Tex., March 31, 1898.—Editor GAZETTE: Which shall it be? Shall we victs be the victors' cry or shall the golden rule be the mutual choice and test of settlement?

Answer, Mr. Gould; answer, Mr. Hoxie.  
Oh, yes; you are ready to hear and adjust any grievances of your employees if they will, but come as individual complaints and state their individual grievances. Certainly, you are. But Mr. Hoxie, this smacks too much of arbitrary pretension to absolute ownership. Besides, it is an old device at evasion. That curious compound of meanness and madness, England's George III, told the colonists that he, his most gracious majesty, and his most gracious majesty's ministers were always ready to hear the individual petitions of his loyal subjects, and would graciously grant relief at his majesty's pleasure. Of course he would. If Franklin and Thompson and Carroll and Adams and Hancock and Washington would only present their grievances as loyal subjects, and individually, at the foot of the throne, then George and his man North would rectify every wrong. They would. But the colonists, stubborn mortals, would not. They knew what would be the result if they did. The strikers survive what would be their's by adopting the same course. The colonists organized and demanded recognition of their representatives. George and North declared this was treason. The strikers demanded recognition of their representatives. Gould and Hoxie declare it is dictation to them in their business. Mr. Gould, Mr. Hoxie—master and man—you think you have the power and you are determined to exercise it, are you?

George had all the power, the colonists all the principle; Britain all the might, America all the right; George had all the judges on his side, the colonists all the justice on theirs. The colonists asked but little, George would have everything. He lost all. Arbitrary arrogance may wreck corporation rule in the nineteenth century as readily as it lost to George the right to rule the colonies in the eighteenth. The strikers asked only a compromise, arbitration, simple justice. It was refused. Jay Gould, study the past and learn the lesson so plainly taught on every page of history—that over-reaching greed has always ruined itself.

The privileged classes in France prior to the revolution spared the abject appeals of the plundered population for petty concessions. Beliers de Cachet filled the Bastille with victims to rob and die unheard and unheeded. Mme. Le Gros pleaded in vain the cause of Lathuile. The bishop of Chartres told how his people were eating grass like the beasts of the field. The privileged classes would concede nothing, compromise nothing; it was theirs by law and the law would enforce it. 1789 came, the guillotine was erected—they lost all, their lives included. The anti-slavery party at first only asked for the prevention of the extension of slavery into the territories. Pro-slavery extremists would accede to no compromise. What was the result? No need tell. Millions of hearts wrenched with agony have felt the result. Hundreds of thousands of marked and unmarked graves tell the tale.

For years the people of Ireland had been begging from landlords and legislators the very moderate concessions of tenancy and fair rents. But these appeals were unheeded, although poverty and pauperism emphasized their necessity. But, lo! Michael Davitt, standing on the ruins of the cabin from which his mother had been ruthlessly

evicted, raised the cry of "Down with landlordism." From mouth to mouth it passed, from meeting to meeting it goes, from press and rostrum it is proclaimed until to-day the final abolition of landlordism in that island is fully secured. Capitalism and corporations when they assume the role of absolute dictators over labor; when, by their actions, they assert that capital is superior to manhood; when they tell labor that he can have no voice in the matter at all; that they will not agree to reason, recognize or arbitrate with him if he feels aggrieved by the conditions—they are, to say the least, running a terrible risk.

Here on the other hand stands Socialism, which teaches and tells the workers to organize a different industrial system. It tells the workers to organize and employ capital instead of allowing as now capital to organize and employ labor. That labor, having both the intelligence and the muscle, should be the ruler of its own conditions, instead of being a mere, submitting to the conditions imposed. That organized credit is ample capital. That the capitalist is no more necessary in industry than is the king in government. That were all the capital in the country to-day blotted out of existence, organized labor could proceed and in a very short time reproduce and duplicate everything again. So assumes capitalism, and so says Socialism.

Individualism asks a compromise. The Knights of Labor are individualists and ask arbitration. They ask that manhood be recognized, not whether it be the capitalist or laborer. Which shall it be, capitalism or Socialism or individualism or arbitration? Answer, Jay Gould and Mr. Hoxie, which shall it be?  
M. J. NOLAN.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.  
H. W. Williams & Co. can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

## HENRIETTA.

A Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.  
Special to the Gazette.

HENRIETTA, Tex., April 1.—Valentine Sandford, a boy fourteen years of age, was placed upon trial in the district court of Clay county, Texas, yesterday for murdering his mother on the 7th of November last. The evidence against the boy was so strong that the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and assessed his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for life, which was all that the law allowed under the evidence and charge of the court. Every body seemed to have great sympathy for the boy. The evidence shows that the boy and his mother were left at home in Clay county about noon on the day of the killing. The father had gone to a five-mile off of defendant's little sister, twelve-year-old sister had gone to a neighbor's house for milk. She returned home about half past one, afternoon, and defendant had just come in the house with the little infant and said to his sister that the mother had died. His mother, that she was lost, and was not in the cotton patch, that he had brought the baby from the cotton patch where it was alone on the cotton stalk. He left his sister at the house with the baby and said he would go down and look again for his mother, and in about one hour he returned again and said he could not find her. He then said he would go in another direction and hunt for her. His sister said he seemed troubled about something. The father came home in the evening and met the boy at the house and the boy told him that he could not find his mother. His father at that time said to him that he was at some of the neighbor's houses. He did not find her and got them to go with him to search for her about the cotton patch. She was found dead in the brush in the edge of the cotton patch, a bullet hole through one arm and another through her head coming under the eye and coming out the back part of the head. Search was then made for the cause and it was found that the body had been dragged some forty yards in the cotton patch at a point where a puddle of blood was found. Covered up and where efforts had been made to cover tracks. The boy had on a pair of boots which let the toes out on the ground and four or five of these tracks were found along where the body had been dragged and some fifty yards down a branch was found a box of cartridges and the same boy's tracks and a little further down was a magazine rifle in a tree top and then there was the same track leading from the gun to where the woman had been shot. The boy seems to have shed very few tears. He said that he had seen his mother and while he has made confessions in the whole matter his confessions have not been used against him. He has been convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The gun and cartridges were taken from his father's house and a bottle of poison was taken from the same place. Shortly after the shooting or killing the boy was found in possession of the poison. There are many other circumstances which are all consistent and showing the guilt of the defendant.

Wallace Merchant announced ready for trial this morning on a charge of murdering one Kyle a few months ago in this county. Attorneys for defendant are Harlow, Clemons and Templeton of Houston. Sparkman of Austin and Furman of Fort Worth. The attorney for the state are O. E. Finley, district attorney, and Barrett & Stine of Henrietta.

## Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was for many years badly afflicted with phthisis, and his pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from the first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured and has gained flesh and strength. Says he positively believes he would have died had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by H. W. Williams & Co.

## Will Inaugurate the Eight-Hour System.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—Hills & Fritz, smoking tobacco manufacturers of this city, will inaugurate the eight-hour system in their factory on next Monday, the 5th of April. This action is voluntary on the part of the company and no corresponding reduction in wages will be made.

## Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by H. W. Williams & Co.

## MEXICO.

Congress in Session—California's New Senator in Route to Washington.  
City of Mexico, April 1.—Congress meets for the spring session to-night. Special consideration will be given to the budget and tariff reform. It is not likely there will be any important railway legislation.

Senator Heart of California who has been here two months studying the agricultural resources of the country, and making personal explanations of the sugar and tobacco country, is on his way to El Paso, and thence direct to Washington to take his seat. He was serenaded here on the receipt of the news of his appointment to the senate, and all California people in the city saw him off at the Mexican Central railway depot.

The hotels are crowded with American tourists.  
A disease of so delicate a nature as a stricture of the urethra should only be treated to the hands of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Justly Merited.  
The reputation of E. W. Provine's fresh roasted coffee is rapidly coming to the front. It is a well-known fact he has the best patent power-roaster in the state, and selects as his standard coffee the choicest Rio, Santos, G. Java and Mocha, brought of first hands, in quantities to meet competition. Once tried will convince you of its superior merits. Call at the Fort Worth Tea Store, 203 Main Street.  
E. W. PROVINE, Proprietor.

Murderer and Horse Wanted!  
BRECKINRIDGE, Tex., March 30.—Please look out for a man riding a black horse, about 14½ hands high, branded WE on left shoulder and 24 on left thigh; black tail, small white spots on body; ears stick up.

The man is about 5 feet 7 inches high; weight about 125 pounds; light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and light-colored mustache. Was neatly dressed. Was in company here with a man giving the name of D. B. Chedwell, whom he murdered near this place on or about the night of the 23rd. Any information leading to the capture of the murderer and thief or the recovery of the horse will be thankfully received by J. J. Dorigans, Sheriff of Stephens County.

I have given Tongaline a fair trial in facial neuralgia, and to two my patient's own expression, "It is the best remedy for that disease." It has done him more good in one week than all the drugs taken before within three years.  
J. P. RINKEL, M. D., Brighton, Ill.

## Dr. Practice.

Will be at:  
Gainesville, April 1 to 5.  
Bonham, April 5 to 8.  
Honey Grove, April 8 to 12.  
Paris, April 12 to 19.

Dr. J. H. Brown, late postmaster-general of Grayson county, was an enthusiastic angler. "He put it in anything better than the sea," says his biographer, "whether because he waited patiently to strike until he felt his fish, or because he was more docile in following the directions of his skillful companions. He had great success in catching salmon and trout, and in trolling for pike in the winter." One of his trophies was a twenty-pound salmon.

Angustura Bitters were prepared by Dr. G. H. Brown for a private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. G. H. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.

A retired newspaper man (fortune-teller) writes to the Troy Times telling of a pleasing experience with Mr. Vanderbilt: "I went to interview Mr. V., he says, 'and the big man was smilingly silent. 'Surely you wouldn't hinder a newspaper man making a few dollars,' I said to him facetiously. 'I talk from my own worth a great deal. I made a handsome sum out of my first interview with you.' 'Well, by George, I like a man who can make money out of me,' said the railway king. 'It takes a smart man to do it; fire away with your questions.'"

Advice to Mothers.  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

A Western pork raiser thus tells how he cured his drove of hog cholera: "As soon as the animals were taken sick I turned them out of the pens and began to drive them to warm up their blood. The first day I drove them three miles, the second day five miles. They would vomit freely while being driven. After the second day they showed signs of improvement, which continued, and finally all the hogs recovered." An Abbeville county, S. C., farmer, whose hogs have never been attacked by the disease, attributes their immunity to a quart of turpentine slops which he gave them weekly.

Pond's Extract affords immediate relief in all cases of acute pain. This is strong language, but the experience of forty years attests its truth. Try it.

Wanted to Sell or Trade.  
One hundred and forty acres of land five miles northwest of Fort Worth. Eighty acres in cultivation all enclosed with barbed wire fence; good peach orchard. Will trade for city property in Weatherford, Tex., or Fort Worth, except R. O. B. Call on Col. C. O. Fleming, No. 410 West Weatherford street, Fort Worth, or at Watkins & Lowers' store, Weatherford, Tex.

Silver Lint Baking Powder.  
Never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well-regulated households.

One Cent Counter.  
Or per dozen, assorted, 17.75, contains the following first class articles:  
Succotash, 2¢; Beans, 2¢; Corn, 2¢; String Beans, 2¢; Peas, 2¢; Lentils, 2¢; Barley, 2¢; Oats, 2¢; Rice, 2¢; Apples, 2¢; Oranges, 2¢; Lemons, 2¢; Limes, 2¢; Pineapples, 2¢; Bananas, 2¢; Melons, 2¢; Watermelons, 2¢; Cucumbers, 2¢; Potatoes, 2¢; Tomatoes, 2¢; Peppers, 2¢; Onions, 2¢; Carrots, 2¢; Parsnips, 2¢; Turnips, 2¢; Radishes, 2¢; Cabbage, 2¢; Lettuce, 2¢; Spinach, 2¢; Broccoli, 2¢; Cauliflower, 2¢; Asparagus, 2¢; Artichokes, 2¢; Mushrooms, 2¢; Strawberries, 2¢; Raspberries, 2¢; Blackberries, 2¢; Blueberries, 2¢; Elderberries, 2¢; Huckleberries, 2¢; Currants, 2¢; Grapes, 2¢; Figs, 2¢; Dates, 2¢; Pistachios, 2¢; Almonds, 2¢; Walnuts, 2¢; Pecans, 2¢; Chestnuts, 2¢; Hazelnuts, 2¢; Macadamia, 2¢; Brazil, 2¢; Cashews, 2¢; Pine Nuts, 2¢; Sunflower, 2¢; Pumpkin, 2¢; Squash, 2¢; Melons, 2¢; Watermelons, 2¢; Cucumbers, 2¢; Potatoes, 2¢; Tomatoes, 2¢; Peppers, 2¢; Onions, 2¢; Carrots, 2¢; Parsnips, 2¢; Turnips, 2¢; Radishes, 2¢; Cabbage, 2¢; Lettuce, 2¢; Spinach, 2¢; Broccoli, 2¢; Cauliflower, 2¢; Asparagus, 2¢; Artichokes, 2¢; Mushrooms, 2¢; Strawberries, 2¢; Raspberries, 2¢; Blackberries,